



"Nullus in diebus sine diebus."

SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
HENRY CLAY,
Subject to the decision of the American people.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts.

A sound national currency, and no Exports; fair protection to American industry; one Term; honest, capable men for all offices, and no Judas for any; retrenchment of expenditures, and reform of abuses in the public service; a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together for the well of the people are pressed in the columns of 1840. WE'VE SAID IT ONCE; WE SAY IT AGAIN.

Whig Bond-Paying Ticket.
FOR GOVERNOR.
GEO. R. CLAYTON, of Lowndes.
FOR SEC. OF STATE.
L. G. GILLOWAY, of Holmes.
FOR AUDITOR.
LUKE LEA of Hinds.
FOR TREASURER.
WM. HARDEMAN, of Madison.
For Congress.
Gen. ALEX. HARRISON, of Marshall.
BENT. F. CARUTHERS, of Carroll.
PAT. W. TOMPKINS, of Warren.
THOMAS ARMAT, of Adams.

The necessary absence of the editor on account of the illness of his family, must excuse the absence of editorial this week.

Camp Meeting.
We are requested to state that a Methodist Camp Meeting will be held four miles east of Oakland, on the Coffeeville road, commencing Thursday the 24th instant, to which the public are invited.

According to the estimate of the present State Treasurer, Gen. Clarke, the amount Graves run off with is \$46,117 274.

Tennessee Election.
We have not received any satisfactory information in regard to the election in Tennessee, but we learn verbally that the Whigs have carried every thing before them. Governor, Members of Congress, and in fact the whole Whig ticket, have succeeded by large and increased majorities. We will be enabled to lay the result before our readers next week.

The following is the conclusion of the Acts passed at the late session of the Legislature:

24. An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish an Inferior Court of Chancery, in the northern part of this State approved February 26, 1842.

25. An act to repeal the fifth section of an act entitled an act to prescribe the mode in which the county police of Marion county shall dispose of the three per cent. fund belonging to said county, and for other purposes, approved February 18, 1838.

26. An act to appropriate the rents arising from State property in the city of Jackson.

27. An act to amend the laws now in force incorporating the towns of Columbus and Grenada.

28. A resolution in relation to the clerk and his two assistant clerks.

29. An act supplemental to an act entitled an act to secure the right of appellants and plaintiffs in error, and for other purposes, approved February 6, 1841.

30. An act for the relief of William Smyth, jr., of Jefferson county and State of Ohio.

31. An act to amend the existing acts regulating proceedings by attachment.

32. An act supplemental to an act entitled an act for the appropriating the saloons and apartments of the Capitol, approved January 29, 1842.

33. An act for the benefit of Marietta Stark and her children Zeteka and Laura.

34. An act in relation to the distribution of the laws and journals.

35. An act to change the time of holding the circuit courts of Tunica and Coahoma counties.

36. An act for the relief of Henry Lee and others, and for other purposes.

37. Resolution in relation to General Jackson's fine.

38. An act for the relief of Joseph Leonard, a minor.

39. An act to change the name of Rachael Meranda Crawford to that of Rachael Meranda Moody.

40. An act to divide the second brigade of the fourth division of the Militia.

41. An act to appoint a chief clerk in the Auditor's office.

42. An act to incorporate the trustees of Raleigh academy in the county of Smith.

43. An act supplemental to an act entitled an act for the relief of Azonath Drake, approved on the 22d Feb. 1843.

44. An act to alter and define the boundary line between the county of Marion and Hancock.

45. An act to prescribe the mode of proceeding against incorporated banks for a violation of their corporate franchise, and against persons pretending to exercise corporate privileges, under acts of incorporation, and for other purposes.

46. An act supplementary to an act to fix a permanent seat of justice in Hancock county, approved February 22, 1842.

47. An act to prevent the destruction of oysters in the waters of the State of Mississippi.

48. An act to restrict the powers of the mayor and aldermen of the town of Brandon.

49. An act to erect a suitable monument to Adam Rum, deceased.

50. An act to reduce the amount of the Sheriff's bonds in the counties of Jones, Wayne and Green.

51. An act to make valid and confirm the last will and testament of Wm. Wall of Monroe county, deceased.

52. An act to legalize certain transcripts of records in the Probate and Police Courts of Rankin county.

53. An act to authorize the transcribing into suitable books the records of the Probate court of the county of Oshtibeha.

54. An act to incorporate the Aberdeen male academy.

55. An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Hernando, in the county of De Soto.

56. An act for the collection and investment of the Seminary fund.

57. An act to amend the several acts of the State in relation to Jefferson College.

58. An act to incorporate the Pontotoc county Athenaeum.

59. An act directing the Governor to cause suit to be brought against the Newton and Lauderdale rail road and turnpike company, in the county of Newton and Lauderdale, and their securities.

60. An act to amend the Revenue Laws of the State.

Withdrawal of Luke Lea, Esq.

By the annexed letter, published originally in the Southron, it will be seen that Luke Lea, Esq., one of the nominees of the Whig Convention has declined the canvass for Auditor of Public Accounts. We regret this resignation very much as a better selection we believe could not have been made, and we have no doubt the regret will be generally felt by the whig party of the State. It now devolves on the State Central Committee to make a selection to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Whig ticket by this withdrawal. We trust some one will be put upon our ticket in every way competent to discharge the duties of this responsible office.

Yazoo Whig.

To the Whig Central Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—Ever grateful for the distinction so generously conferred on me by the Whig Convention, in nominating me, without solicitation or desire, on my part, for the important and responsible office of Auditor of Public Accounts, it is with regret I feel constrained to relinquish the honorable station assigned to me by the Convention. I find myself, however so circumstanced, that I cannot prosecute the canvass for Auditor in a manner to meet the just expectations of the party to which I am indebted for the nomination. It therefore, becomes my duty to decline being a candidate for that office. I do so gentlemen, with the less reluctance, because on you devolves the duty of naming my successor on the ticket. That duty, I trust, will be performed, by the selection of a citizen more worthy of public favor than myself, and therefore more acceptable to the people of the State.

With great respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be your fellow citizen.

L. LEA.

Probable Rupture between the French and English in the Pacific.

The Providence Journal contains two letters from Tahiti, (Otaheite,) Society Islands, from which it appears that a serious misunderstanding has taken place between the English and French naval forces in that quarter, growing out of the seizure of those Islands by the latter. It seems that about the first of February, the British Frigate Talbot, Captain Thompson, arrived, bringing letters to Queen Pomare, offering to preserve the integrity of her government against the encroachments of the French if she desired. A great meeting of ten thousand persons immediately took place, who agreed, to a man, in wishing the Queen to allow them to go and pull down the French protectorate flag; but she would not allow it. That night, however, the flag was hauled down and the signal halyards were cut away. The

captain of the Bousoul, the French frigate lying there, threatened to fire upon the place if the flag was not restored, and the Captain of the English frigate threatened to fire on the Frenchman the moment a shot was fired upon the town. As the tenor of the English letter to Pomare was, that England would protect her against any foreign power that should encroach upon her dominions, and both frigates lay already for battle; and as the queen and most of the natives had fled to a distant part of the island, there was no knowing how this affair would end. A few days after, the British frigate Vindictive, of 52 guns, arrived, bringing presents to Queen Pomare from Queen Victoria, and having heard of the manner in which the French had gained possession of the island, immediately made known, in a public meeting of the natives, his intentions of lying there, and protecting them against the encroachments of the French at all hazards. The next day, being the third day of his arrival, he unbent sails and warped his ship abreast the Queen's residence. Two French sloops of war had been there for two months, doing nothing but watching the proceedings of the English Commodore with the utmost jealousy, and they intended to remain there till the arrival of the French Admiral, who was expected daily.—Should the French Admiral, on his arrival there, have taken umbrage at the manner in which the English had conducted in his absence, there has been no doubt as to the commencement of a row, as the John Bull commander is a hot-headed and fiery old chap, and is in one of the most efficient ships in the English navy.

British Cruelty.

English tourists and American Abolitionists are in the daily habit of charging our citizens with cruelty to their slaves, without knowing what they are talking about, or, what is less excusable falsely charging with the full knowledge that they are so doing. That our slaves are infinitely better clothed and better fed than the poorer classes of the subjects of Great Britain, no one can doubt who does not resolutely veil his senses against conviction. Who ever heard of a slave perishing for want of food in the United States, and who that does not know that thousands and thousands of the white population of Great Britain are annually, and literally starved to death? And who ever heard of a master in this country inflicting as cruel nay brutal punishment upon his slave for a trivial crime, as is disclosed in the following:

From the Glasgow Saturday Post.

Another outrage on humanity was perpetrated by martial law on Wednesday morning, in the Royal Horse Artillery's Riding School, Woolwich, when a gunner and driver, named Murphy, received one hundred and fifty stripes. The blood and flesh of the unhappy sufferer flew into the faces of his torturers; and so disgusting was the scene, that several of the soldiers fainted away at beholding the mangled and ventering back of their agonizing comrade.

The offence for which this savage punishment was inflicted, was the stealing a few shillings from a comrade.—*Appeal.*

Yellow Fever.

We alluded several days ago to the efforts that are occasionally made by alarmists to spread terror among the "unacclimated" with exaggerated rumors of the yellow fever. The city papers of yesterday are quite contradictory on the state of this disease at present. The "Bee," professing to give an accurate report from the Charity Hospital, says there was 15 cases of disease admitted on Wednesday, of which none were yellow fever. The "Herald," on the contrary says, there were 15 cases of yellow fever admitted in the hospital in question, and "it may now be considered as epidemic."—Again the Picayune says at two o'clock on the day alluded to, there were no cases admitted, and that the yellow fever "is not among us as an epidemic." As for ourselves we don't believe the disease is in the city at present, and we doubt very much whether it will be this season.—*Tropic.*

A few days more will bring us news from the following States which all voted on last Monday, viz: N. Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois.

Better late than Never.

The Delaware Republican says:—"A revolutionary soldier named Jacob Carr, aged one hundred and ten years, was baptized in the Wissahickon a few weeks ago. He served under Washington during the whole war, and is now a pensioner. His grand children and great grand children reside in the village of Brandywine. He enjoys the best of health and now in his old age has become a christian and joined the church of Christ. His pillow will be smoothed by the lamb of God when he receives the summons of death."

Strange and Dreadful Murders.
The Washington (Geo.) News publishes the following extract of a letter, and vouches for the respectability of the writer. The letter is dated

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 12, 1843.

I believe I have room to give you the particulars of one of the most shocking murders I have ever heard of, committed in Barber county, Alabama, a few days ago. A Mrs. Gachett (pronounced Gasha) and her two daughters were visited on the day of the murder by a Mr. Brown and his wife—they took dinner, and remained until late in the evening with the old lady and her daughters.—When they were about leaving they insisted that the old lady should go home with them and spend the night; she refused, giving as a reason that her daughters would be left alone, and farther that all the money she had was in the house. They however continued to urge her until she consented to accompany them to remain one night. Shortly after their departure, a sick and weary traveller rode up and begged permission to stay the night. The two ladies said they were alone, and he could not stop. He said he doubted whether he could ride to the next house, and presuming they were afraid of him, he told them if they would consent to let him remain, he would take his room and suffer them to keep the key. At this proposition they consented, and the traveller soon went to his room.

Some time during the night he was awoke by a noise in the other room, there being but two in the house. Continuing to hear some one moving about, he got up, and went softly to the door and discovered a man at the bureau examining the drawers. He hailed the individual, who instantly drew a knife and made at the traveller, who, as he approached, shot him dead at his feet.—The pistol alarmed the negroes; and when they came up they went into the ladies' room and found both of them lying in their beds, with their throats cut, and dead! The traveller, on inquiring for their mistress, was taken to Brown's house. On meeting the old lady he told her some one had murdered her daughters, and that he had shot the villain.—Mrs. Brown exclaimed, "you have killed my husband," and so it turned out; the very person who had spent the day with Mrs. Gachett had murdered her daughters! What a providential thing that the man should have been permitted to remain to punish the assassin! It is a pity Mrs. Brown had not shared her husband's fate, as she must have known his murderous design.

Joe Smith.

The Illinois State Register asserts that "the agent of Missouri has applied to Governor Ford for an armed force to aid him in arresting Joe again, but that the Governor had not decided whether to grant the request or not."

The Alton Telegraph says—"We regard the location of this unprincipled scoundrel in Illinois as one of the greatest calamities that ever befel the State. He, and those over whom he exercises his most unlimited control, now hold the balance of political power in this State. Governed by no political principles whatever, they, at every election, throw themselves in market like cattle for sale."

Honesty is the best Policy.

A market woman in Boston who had sold a large quantity of light lamps of butter, discovered the clerk of the market approaching her stand, when she had only one roll left. Thinking that it could not be less than two ounces short, she squeezed a couple of dollars into the roll to make up the weight. The clerk came, weighed the butter, and as it was yet too light, threw it into his basket and stepped away to the next stand, forgetting to take out the precious make-weight which had been introduced.—*Phil. Museum.*

Hunting Buffaloes.

The Boonville, Mo. Observer of the 12th says:—"We have information of the success of the party, which left our city this spring for the purpose of hunting Buffalo. Mr. Garnett, the gentleman connected with Mr. McCormack in this novel enterprise, has been home several days, and he related to us the result. The party went out about 300 miles above Independence. They caught about 100 calves, and selected 32, with which they started for home, only one of the calves having died when he left the balance of the company within the settlements, leaving 31, which he says will be brought in. The calves were selected two heifers to a bull."

Mysterious Disappearance.

We learn with regret, says the N. O. Tropic, that a respectable citizen of our community of the name of Guichen, a resident of the Third Municipality, has suddenly disappeared from his home

some four or five days since, and nothing has been heard from him since. Considering the age of Mr. Guichen, which is said to be seventy five years, and the circumstances he has labored under, it is feared by his friends and relatives, that the unfortunate man has facilitated a premature death.

The Santa Fe traders, who were in Philadelphia a few weeks ago making their purchases, are now in Pittsburgh, on their way home. They purchased in the latter city \$20,000 worth of goods, with wagons and harness for mules, with which they intend to transport their goods. Their dry goods and hardware, from the eastern markets, by the Pennsylvania canal, amount to about 220 tons. The distance they travel to the eastern markets and back, is 5,200 miles, of which more than 900 miles is a desert, without a house, with very little timber, little water, and roamed over by wild Indians.—*ib.*

About three or four hundred Indians belonging to the Wyandot tribe, arrived here yesterday in the steamer Republic, on their way to their new homes west of Missouri. Several hundred more have also passed up on the steamer Norway. This tribe has recently made a treaty with the General Government, by which they relinquished their lands in Ohio, and agreed to remove to the Indian Territory. It has become partially civilized, and was the last remnant of the Indian race in Ohio.—*St. Louis Reporter.*

Effects of Culture.

The almond, with its tough coriaceous husk, has been changed by long culture into the peach, with its beautiful, soft, and delicious pulp; the acrid aloe, into the luscious plum; and the harsh, bitter crab, into the golden pippin. Attention to nutrition, has produced quite as marked changes in the pear, cherry, and other fruit trees; many of which have not only been altered in their qualities and appearance, but even in their habits.—Celery, so agreeable to most palates, is a modification of the *apium groveolens*, the taste of which is so acrid and bitter that it cannot be eaten. Our cauliflowerers and cabbages, which weigh many pounds, are largely developed coleworts, that grow wild on the sea-shore, and do not weigh more than half an ounce each. The rose has been produced by cultivation, from the common wild briar. Many plants may be modified with advantage by suppressing the growth of one part, which causes increased developments of the other parts.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

A Smart Boy.

The New York Sunday Mercury has a genius in his "Nimrod," whose brightness the editor develops in the following lesson in catechism:

"Well, Nimrod, can you tell how long were the children of Israel in the wilderness?"

"Till they found their way out."

"Who was cast into the lion's den?"

"Van Amburg."

"Who was compelled to seek refuge in the land of Nod?"

"Governor Dorr."

"Why was he obliged to flee thither?"

"Because he got the King's ebenezer and Providence wouldn't protect him."

"That will do, Nimrod, for this week. You are truly a scholar, and might be a gentleman with very little exertion."

A New Trick.

The Baltimore Clipper states that "a few evenings since a woman went to the museum, carrying a child about a year old—the child fell asleep, and its anxious mother covered it with her shawl. Shortly after it began to cry, and the mother soothed it for the moment, when it began to cry louder—the more she coaxed and patted the louder it screamed. She raised the shawl, when to her astonishment, the infant was sleeping as calmly as if it was made of wax. No sooner had she covered it again, when it began to yell ten times as loud. Up started the confused and astonished mother, when the child squealed like a pig; down dropped the child on the floor, who began to cry in earnest, much to the astonishment of these around her. It was Wyman, the ventriloquist, playing off one of his pranks, who begged the woman's pardon for the fright he put her in, which was readily granted, amidst a roar of laughter when the hoax was explained."

This year began and will end on Sunday—making fifty-three days of rest, for all except printers and mail carriers.

The Rev. John N. Maffit is preaching to crowded houses in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Have papers mention the arrival there of a great many people from Norway, to take passage immediately for the United States.

The State Debts.
The Baltimore American gives a general view of the Debts of the several States, which we condense as follows:

States which owe no debt.	Population.
New Hampshire,	284,574
Rhode Island,	108,830
Connecticut,	309,978
Vermont,	291,948
New Jersey,	373,806
Delaware,	76,035
North Carolina,	753,419
Iowa Territory,	43,112
Wisconsin do	39,945
Total,	2,274,197

States which owe, pay their interest regularly, and their debts when due.

States.	Population.
Maine,	601,793
Massachusetts,	737,899
New York,	2,428,921
Virginia,	1,239,797
South Carolina,	594,338
Georgia,	691,392
Alabama,	590,768
Kentucky,	778,423
Tennessee,	829,219
Ohio,	1,518,467
Missouri,	383,702
Columbia Dis. of	43,702
Total,	10,340,665

States which owe do not formally repudiate, yet fail to pay their interest.

States.	Population.
Pennsylvania,	1,721,033
Maryland,	463,232
Louisiana,	352,411
Indiana,	685,866
Illinois,	476,189
Arkansas,	97,574
Total,	3,805,299

States which owe and swindle manfully.

States.	Population.
Mississippi,	375,651
Michigan,	212,627
Florida Territory,	54,477
Total, Repudiating,	642,355

Total Population of the United States, 17,062,556.

Thus of our Seventeen Millions of People, less than One Million are openly and less than Four Millions more virtually tainted with the horrible guilt and blasting dishonor of Repudiation.—Over twelve millions and a half pay every cent promptly. Of the residue, Mississippi repudiates \$5,000,000, and Michigan \$2,200,000 on frivolous pretexts, and Florida \$3,000,000 without any pretext. The States which practically Repudiate by failing to provide the means of payment owe about \$100,000,000, of which we think the greater part will ultimately be paid, but not before a loss of at least Fifty Millions will have accrued to innocent holders of the Stocks, who will be driven by necessity or apprehension to part with their securities (as the facetious term is) at ruinous rates. Every one of these has a just and equitable claim on the State issuing his Stocks for the full amount of such loss. But there is no hope that it will be paid.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Dollar a day and Found.

A gentleman who resides in the vicinity of the city, and whose early mornings are devoted to the culture of a large garden which is attached to his house, finding himself somewhat behind hand in his horticultural department this spring, accosted a tidy-looking Irishman, who was passing his gate one morning, with the inquiry if he "would like a job?" "Shure, sir, an' it's that same I'm looking after," said Paddy in a rich brogue, which won upon the heart of him by whom he was addressed, and who immediately replied—"I shall want you four days—what wages do you ask for?" "Why sir," replied the son of Erin, "as I live a good bit away from this, and my going home for males will bother me day's work, while an extra mouth at yer honors kitchen table is nothing at all, I'll just come for a dollar a day, and you shall find me."

This was agreed to; and, as Pat had his rent to pay the next day, and wanted something for the children, the gentleman paid him four dollars on the spot, and the work was to be commenced the next day. The next day, however, and the next, and then the whole four days passed by, and Pat was never seen at the garden or the gate!

It might have been a month after the occurrence above related took place, when the parties meeting by accident in the street. Pat was accosted by his former employer in an angry tone, with—"Well, sir, and why the devil did you not come to work for me, according to your agreement?"

"Sure sir," said the Irishman, (with a respectful twitch at the rim of his well-worn tile) "it's meself that was ready to do my part of the bargain; but yer honor's at fault this time, any how."

"And pray how?" asked the other.

"It's yerself 'ill not deny yer honor agreed to give me a dollar a day and find me."

"And didn't I give you a dollar a day and pay you before hand, too?"

"Thruce for you; yer honor did the